BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

06.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

g pecuni-
e tate of the
DEWAR, Knight, de-
d to attend and prove
before the 22d Instant at
srs. LUKE AND SMITH,
eir being satisfied. Applica-
nants will not be attended to
d.

LUKE AND SMITH,
17th *Jan* 1831. [196]

E SOLD BY PRIVATE
TRACT.—Tha Desirable re-
by the name of MONTPEL-
TLE, Situate on the Southern
of the hill of Senhora De Monte
te, so justly celebrated for the
of its atmosphere.
Bungalow consists of a Hall, 34
with boarded floor and Ceiling:—
ooms, a dressing room, bathing
three Verandahs, that to the
faces the sea, being 57 feet
oad.
s been made by Govt. of about
of ground contiguous to the
ject to a small Annual Tax, if
a lease for 59 years may be
he same conditions.
well of water on the Premises
e Est
ple Residence call'ed
TAGE, situate on the Bank
close, to the Ferry at Ban-
e consists of a suite of airy Bun-
ding attached and detached
whole being composed of solid
d double tiled.
ises contain 14 Cocoanut Trees
ing together with solid stone
a well of water on the premises
all distance, a Kitchen Garden
h fruit Trees.
trouble, the lowest price that
eived for the former Residence is
and for the latter Rs 15 0
YATES AND CO. [189]

TING MAGAZINE.--As arrange-
ts have now been made for secur-
ublication of the Oriental Sporting
punctually on the first of every
which it is advertised, the Editor
nform his friends and contributors
article sent after the 20th of the
preceding that of publication can be
ted.
is therefore particula ly requested that
ributions for No. 11 may be sent before
0th of the present month.
urier Office 11*th Jan.* 1831. [192]

THE SPORTING MA-
ZINE will appear on the 1st of
—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gor-
—2. Road match at Bangalore.—
hooting in the Concan. 4. A-
ay with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour
ng Tom.—6. Scale of weights for
lates suggested.—7. On Arab Stal-
S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's
0. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the
horses and their remedies ---10.
versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting
Coursing Antelopes with Grey
-12. The Deesa Meeting.
G CALENDAR.---Poonah, Surat,
Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore,
nd other races. [195]

ALE.—At the Courier Office
bay Calendars for 1830.

l.....	5 0 0
lendar for 1831.....	2 2 0
wers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
est Bonds,.....	0 2 0
,.....	1 0 0
Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
entia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
sland,.....	1 0 0
s Itinerary	5 0 0
Debtors' Act.....	3 0 0

ER-PRESS PRINTING, COP-
LATE PRINTING neatly exe-
moderate terms. [193]

The Quarterly Army List
1st October, price
[191]

JUST PUBLISHED

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR, FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay, illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declination, Latitudes and Longitudes of Ports and places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulation of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for converting Bombay, into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations; Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weight and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval Information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts, the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies--Company's Agents at home and abroad---Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN OF THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundredresidences may be obtained at the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [190]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14*th January*, 1831.

No. 20. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an Exchange of Regiments between Lieutenant J. Holland of the 21st Regiment and Lieutenant C. S. Thomas of the 22d Regt. N. I. each entering as junior of his grade on the present establishment; the former officer is accordingly posted as 8th Lieutenant to the latter Regiment, in which he will rank below Lieutenant C. Rooke, and the latter officer as 8th Lieut. to the former Regiment, in which he will rank below Lieutenant G. N. Prior.

Bombay Castle, 14*th January*, 1831.

No. 21. Captain T. D. Morris, Paymaster of the Poona Division is allowed leave of absence from the 9th to the 25th Instant, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Captain J. M. Shortt, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry will conduct the duties of the Pay Office during the absence, and on the responsibility of Captain Morris.

No. 22. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Laboratory Man for the period of the Artillery practice at Ahmednuggur during the present season.

No. 23. Supernumerary Second Lieutenant Thomas Gaisford, of the Regiment of Artillery is admitted on the effective strength from the 23d October, 1830, vice Pemberton, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 17*th January*, 1831.

No. 24. With Sentiments of the deepest regret the Government announces the death at ½ past 12 P. M. on the 15th of this month, at the Mahableshwer Hills of His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith K. C. B. Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Presidency of Bombay.

In consequence of this Melancholy event, the Flag at the Castle is to be hoisted half Staff high [illegible] till Sunset, and Minute Guns to [illegible]ty to be fired from Hornby's [illegible] being hoisted; the same cere- [illegible]y the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers in the Harbour, the Minute Guns being taken upon the termination of those from the Garrison, and continued under such arrangements as the Superintendent of the Indian Navy may direct.

The Flag to be hoisted half Staff high and Sixty Minute Guns to be fired at every Station Subordinate to this Government on the receipt of these orders.

It is further directed that mourning be worn by the officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services at this Presidency for a period of three weeks from this date, an example which the Government confidently expects will be generally followed by all other portions of the community.

Bombay Castle, 17*th January*, 1831

No. 25. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that the following Proclamation issued from the General Department on this date be published in General orders.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the death of His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. late Governor of the Presidency of Bombay which took place at Mahableshwur Hills at ½ past 12 P. M. on the 15th of this month) the charge of the Office of Governor of the Presidency aforesaid has devolved on John Romer, Esq. conformably to the Statutes of the 24th and 33d of our late most gracious Sovereign George the third.

It is therefore hereby Proclaimed that the Hon'ble John Romer Esq. has this day taken charge of the said Office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and of its Dependencies.

Bombay Castle 17*th January* 1830.

No. 26. In consequence of the lamented death of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency, Major General James Stephenson Barnes, C. B. the Senior Officer in the Staff, is appointed Commander of the Forces

No. 27. The following appointments are made on the Personal Staff of the Honorable the Governor.

Major Thomas Powell to be Private Secretary, Captain J. A. Wilson to be Military Secretary, Ensign T. M. Dickenson and Ensign Sidney Powell to be Aides-de-Camp.

No. 28. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments, in consequence of the nomination of Major General Barnes, C. B. to the Command of the Forces.

Colonel H. Sullivan, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot to Command the Poona Division of the Army.

Colonel W. Gilbert, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to Command at Poona.

The following appointments are also made by the Governor in Council.

Colonel F. H. Pierce of the Regiment of Artillery to Command at Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Kinnersley of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to Command at Malligaum.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Act. Sect. to Gov.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Sir Edward Paget	Bouchier....	Do....	25 Jan.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	Do.....	in March.
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	London ...	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London...	in March.
Jean.....	Finlay	Clyde.....	all Jan.
Lady Feversham	Ellerby.....	London	all dis.
Triumph	Green.....	London and Cape.	31st Jan.
Princep.....	Mackwood ..	Calcutta Malabar and Ceylon....	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ *a* 1 | 9½
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupee
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 109 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106¼ Do. Do. Do.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1831.

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of his Excellency Sir T. S. Beckwith, which occurred at the Mahableshwar Hills on Saturday last the 15th Instant. His Excellency had been seriously unwell for some weeks past and proceeded to the Hills in hope that the change of air might prove of benefit, however we understand that his friends were soon obliged to relinquish the sanguine expectations they had formed in this respect, and for a few days previous to his decease, not even the faintest hope of recovery was entertained among his medical advisers.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. S. R. Birdmore, H. M. 20th Regt. from England.

Major B. James, 1st Assistant Comy. Gen. from Poonah.

Capt. T. Baile, 24th N. I.

Lieut. C. F. Christie, 18th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Assistant Surgeon D. Martagh, H. M. 6th Regt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmednugger, on the 15th December the Lady of Assistant Surgeon W. B. Barrington, A. B. 1st Battalion artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Malacca, on the 9th October, by the Revd. Samuel Kidd, the Revd. Robert Brown, Chaplain at Singapore, son of the late Major General Burn, Royal Marines, to Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of the late H. H. Harris Esq. Resident of Large, West Coast of Sumatra.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18th, Ship Fort William, James Neish, Master from China, 29th November, Singapore 19th Dec. Malaca, 21 Dec.

Passengers—Mrs. Neish, and Child, Mr. Lloyd, Servant to Mr. Irwin.

16 Ship Golconda, D. Stewart, Master from China, 3rd Dec. Singapore and Mallacca.

Passengers.—20 Parsee Merchants and Servants.

do. French Ship La Earnest, A. Dufrenée Master, from Penang, 27 Dec. Mahe, 10th January. 1831.

Passengers.—J. McDermott, Esq. Country Service and 2 servants.

do. Ship Hind, Mahomed, bin Hamud, Nacquedah, from Siam.

Jan. 15th The Government Yacht, Telica Mr. St. Amour, in Charge, from Bancoot, 15 Jan.

DEPARTURES

None.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Feversham, Triumph, Lady Douglas, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield, Upton Castle.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee Helen, Prinsep, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazel Karem.

FRENCH.—La Earnest.

Do. Do. *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Coote.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.

EUROPE.

ENGLISH SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PARISIANS.

The first moments of enthusiasm are the most dangerous for decision. While the mind is under the influence of strong excitement it annot judge rightly. For this reason, were there no other, the proposition for the calling of public meetings, and the raising of a pecuniary subscription in England for the citizens of Paris who have suffered during the three days' revolution, should at least be postponed until the events now in course of developement in France assume a more steady character, and until we have had a calmer opportunity of forming our collective opinion. To precipitate the expression of sympathy at this juncture would be to identify ourselves, more or less, with the conduct of the yet imperfect, and by no means satisfactory, domestic struggle, in which our interference is hardly better than impertinence. Were we quite assured that the French people would pursue their great objects with firmness and consistency, and were we invoked to their aid by any deliberate call from themselves, it would then be [illegible] duty, as citizens of a free state, to consider how far the interests of liberty might be consolidated by such assistance as sound policy would permit us to extend. But the French have not indicated any desire for our counsel or our charity, but rather seem disposed, in a spirit of jealous zeal, to fight out their bold battle without an ally. The principle of resistance which has driven Charles X. from the throne, is recognized and applauded by the people of every free state, and by none more than by ourselves; but excess sometimes waits upon justice, and that which is begun with a view to the restoration of constitutional order, may end in anarchy and confusion. We do not mean to insinuate distrust in the character of the French, for they have deported themselves throughout these recent scenes, with surprising fortitude and forbearance, under provocations that would have tempted a less experienced people into licentious outrage. But we would impress upon Englishmen the importance of adopting with caution any measures of succour, or declarations of sentiment. To take any position at this period, even under the appearance of generosity, would be premature; nor would it be wisely done to commit the popular feeling so suddenly on a question which may, hereafter, present to the government of this country some difficul[illegible] of an unexpected kind. Present neutrality appears for every reason desirable. There will be time enough for congratulation and pledges of amity, when the constitution of France is settled, or approaching towards settlement. We entirely agree with the *Standard* in the view it takes of the impolicy of a subscription from England on behalf of the sufferers at Paris.

Let them reflect that generosity may [illegible] cases disrespectful, and that in no case [illegible] disrespectful than when it rudely [illegible] the debt of a greatly benefited [illegible] affluent party. For ourselves, [illegible] we should feel the rattling

in this case, as, honor well intended, a grievous insult, because we should feel it as implying a doubt of the national gratitude. Even in France we think a subscription on behalf of those who ought to be regarded as the children of the nation, and the objects of its most anxious care, as claimants upon its justice, not bounty—a sin against good taste; but a subscription from the purses of foreigners must really degrade the objects whom it is designed to relieve.

England, as the same journal truly observes, is already unpopular enough on the Continent for its pride of purse. The ostentatious display of our wealth, on all occasions, is one of our vulgar foibles. We seem to measure all matters by the one standard; to think that all troubles can be assuaged, and all wounds healed, by money: that acts of greatness can be rewarded, and the wrongs of oppression repaired, by a subscription only. A subscription is the English quack panacea. It is resorted to under all circumstances, without consideration either of the policy of its application, or the temper with which it is likely to be received. If we reverse the case, we shall arrive at a clearer appreciation of the probable reception our voluntary offering would meet from the Parisians. Suppose we in London had made a similar struggle—an event very unlike to occur under our constitution—would the surly humour of John Bull allow him to accept a charitable donation from his neighbours? Would not his gorge rise, and his sense of independence make him reject with indignation so pitiable a compensation? After having sealed with his blood the liberties of his country, and with his brows freshly bound with reeking laurels, is it probable that John Bull would preserve even a civil exterior to any body of men who, at that moment of victory, would degrade him into a pauper? The sentiment of national freedom is so proud and lofty, that we are surprised it should be disgraced on the instant of its assertion by a project so mean and unworthy. If we would not tolerate the attempt in our own case, why should we volunteer the insult to the sensibilities of the French?—*Atlas, August* 8.

MEMOIR OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

This Prince, whose history is one of the most curious "romances of real life," is the son of the famous Duke of Orleans who was the guest of the Prince of Wales, and took so hot and suspicious a part in the Revolution. His friends say that the father was much belied, and it is probable that he was so: his character for improvidence and debauchery tended to injure his reputation in every thing, but the man who was thus notorious, and who voted for the death of an amiable, though unwise King, his near relation, is not likely to have had any very noble object in view.

Louis Philip of Orleans, called, in his father's life-time, the Duke de Chartres, was born at Paris the 6th of October, 1773, and at nine years of age put under the care of the celebrated Madame de Genlis, who became, singularly enough, his chief tutor, presiding over the whole of his education till he was seventeen. The young Prince was trained well in body as well as mind, he practised gymnastic exercises, he learnt to swim, and to despise effeminacy, was taken to see and rejoice in the destruction of the Bastille, and encouraged, on every occasion, to estimate himself in proportion as he was a genuine fellow-creature.

In 1788, during a tour with Madame de Genlis and his sister, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, into Normandy, he assisted at the destruction of the Prisonere's Cage at Mount St. Michael, in which a Dutch Gazetteer had been shut seventeen years for writing against the nomi- In 1791, he entered France; and had the Colonel of the [illegible] the life of a non-juring [illegible] was accused of having derided a procession headed by a Constitutional Priest. Some time after he saved a man from drowning and was decreed a civic crown for his courage and humanity by the city of Vendome. It was on this occasion he wrote a letter to Madame de Genlis, thanking her for his having been taught to swim. Next year he saw active service against the Austrians; had charge of an important position at the battle of Valmy under Kellerman, afterwards Duke of that name, whose heart was lately deposited in the field there: and about six weeks afterwards, was among the formost and gallantest of warriors at the famous battle of Cenappe. The year following, after a variety of other services, he became mixed up, in spite of his liberal opinions with the troubles occasioned by his rank and family, was obliged to fly the country, and his resources being exhausted, actually became professor of mathematics in the College of the Grisons at Coire, under the name of Gorby. His Highness was in this situation for the space of fifteen months, and is so proud of the recollection that he has a painting descriptive of it in his Palace, to which he delights to refer. This is the man for a King. The author of his life, in the *Biographie nouvelle des Contemporaires*, says, he was at the College eight months, but the Editor of *Madame de Genlis' Memoirs*, who probably had more immediate information, says fifteen. "He taught," says the former, "geography, history, mathematics, and the French and English languages. Nobody knew him: the [illegible]licity of his manners did away all suspicion [illegible]rank; it was to himself alone that he [illegible] regards of his employers, and the [illegible] those whom he instructed." The [illegible]nourable certificate of his servi- [illegible]y. He left college to act, in [illegible] as Aide-de Camp to his [illegible] Montesquieu—still under [illegible]is secret being in dan- [illegible]d to betake himself [illegible]ds furnished him with a little money, which he luckily knew how to economize. He went to Copenhagen; saw Elsinore and the Garden of Hamlet (of whom he had doubtless read); passed into Sweden and Norway; visted the Mablestrane or Great Whirlpool, in spite of the dangers attending its approach; travelled in Lapland, partly on foot, to within thirteen degrees of the pole; traversed Finland, but did not choose to trust himself in the hands of Catherine; turned again into Sweden, and, after a variety of turnings and wanderings, always refusing to join in arms against his country, but still persecuted by the French authorities, was persuaded by his mother to aid the quiet of the family by going to America. He went immediately. "By the time," said he, in writing to her, "my kind mother receives this letter, her orders will have been executed, and I shall be on my way to America. As long as I can do anything to sweeten her evils, happiness will still not be unknown to me; and while I live, there is nothing I shall not be ready to do, to further the tranquillity of my country." In October, 1796, the Duke of Orleans was in Philadelphia; his brothers joined him in the course of a few months; and they travelled into the interior, accompanied by one servant. They visited General Washington. They went among the Indians, and communicated freely with them; traversed forests and savannahs; returned to Philadelphia, visited New York, Massachusetts, and other States; visited the Duke of Kent at Halifax; and finally sailed from New York in a packet-boat for Falmouth. In February, 1800, they arrived in London. Louis XVIII. was then at Mittau. They had an interview with Monsieur (Charles X.), but probably renewed their intercourse with the Bourbons to little purpose, since they refused to join the emigrant armies. The Duke of Orleans lived for a while at Twickenham, and was an object of great interest, both for his manners and for the variety of the scenes he had gone through. He made a tour through England and Scotland, and was for several years together in this country. One of his brothers (the Duke de Montpensier) dying of a complaint in the chest, and the other (the Count de Beaujolais) being threatened with the same end, he went with him to Malta; but in vain—the poor Count died in that island. The Duke went to Sicily and agreed with King Ferdinand to go to Spain, then invaded by Napoleon, in order to assist, with his counsels, the King's second son, Leopold, whom he accompanied; but this project was defeated by the Governor of Gibraltar, who, for reasons unexplained, would not allow the Princes to enter the Spanish territory. His Highness, therefore, returned to England, met his sister there, who had sought him in vain in Malta and again went to Sicily, where, after going to Port Mahon to fetch his mother (who had passed him herself on the road, and returned), he had the pleasure of taking with him back to Sicily all that remained of the family of Orleans, to witness his marriage with the Princess Amelia, daughter of the Sicilian King. In about half a year's time, he was invited by the Regency at Cadiz to take part in the resistance to Napoleon, and passed into Spain accordingly; but his co-operation was hindered (it is said) by the Favours and after three months' fruitless [illegible]sily, where to do something, [illegible]poleon's downfall. Dur- [illegible]he rema[illegible]ured Days he was again in Eng- [illegible], and again, twice more, after the second Restoration, having taken too active and liberal a part in the House of Peers to please his Royal kindred. While in England, he is said to have shown a generous sympathy in the fate of Marshal Ney. In 1817, he returned to France; but the King not having renewed the authorisation by which the Princes of the Blood sat in the House of Peers, his Royal Highness betook himself to the bosom of his numerous family, where he remained, the encourager of knowledge and public spirit in all their genuine shapes, till the late extraordinary circumstances called him forth, to place himself triumphantly at their head.—*Life in London, Aug.* 15.

MEMORANDA OF MEN AND THINGS.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

It is decided by the majority of our contemporaries, that the present ministry cannot maintain their ground. What is to be done? When Lord Grey was formerly in office he made sad work of it. Lord Lansdowne is a politician only by fits and starts; Lord Holland has the gout; the Duke of Richmond has confined his researches to the corn laws; and Lord Winchelsea, writes bad grammar. The Lower House presents a still more "beggarly account" of statesmen. What will become of England? Must she sink for lack of a pilot to weather the storm; Cobbett forbid! The disinterested patriot, in a late number of his *Register*, exclaimed, with a burst of unconscious zeal, "They must come to me at last." And so we must. That is our only alternative. Cobbet is our main-stay. Ships would rot their docks, ledgers become moth-eaten in the Treasury-chests, excisemen be forced to live on adent spirits, and even bishops pine upon low diet, but for Cobbett. He will achieve our redemption even by the guardian ship of his good wishes. We might as well expect to float a balroon in an exhausted vacuum, as to sustain our affairs without the aid of Cobbett. That we must go to him is evident; the only difficulty is, as to the "order of our going." We think a deputation from the present cabinet would be the most direct. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir George Murray might wait on him at Barn Elms. Of course, it must not be expected that our Cobbett would forego his privacy for the good of the country without a struggle. A tear from his manly eye, a farewell embrace to Mrs. Cobbett, a benediction on James and Richard, a last look at the Indian-corn field, and American shrubs, and England is saved.

THEATRICALS.

It is too late to trouble our readers with an estimate of Kean's genius. Those who have not yet seen that actor (we pity and envy them), have heard enough of him to render an analysis unnecessary from us; those who have seen him do not require any critical remembrances to recall him to their memory. He has been the Garrick of his day—exhibiting at once the clear and comprehensive conception, together with the versatility in nearly all its aspects, of that extraordinary performer. Kean's versatility spread over a wider field than Garrick's, although it did not embrace all the classes in which Garrick excelled. We are not aware, for instance, that Kean ever attempted such a character as *Ranger*, a part in which Garrick succeeded in fixing the attention of the town. But he was as eminent in the broad comedy of the elder dramatists, and might be said, in some incidental passages, to have afforded as perfect illustrations of the passion of love as we can conceive Garrick capable of embodying—although he failed in the attempt to sustain the lover throughout in one complete personation. Whirlwind mirth, caricature, imitation, and agile pantomime, came within the scope of his powers. His *Caleb Quotem, Sylvester Daggerwood*, and *Harlequin* were each, in their way, peculiar and full of new effects. In slight operatic character, too, he secured some popularity. *Apollo* and *Paul* lost none of their melody while they gained an unaccustomed dramatic interest in his hands. His figure alone, perhaps his voice also, closed upon him that variety in tragedy for which his great genius was so admirably qualified. He lacked the Roman stature in *Coriolanus*, but the Roman soul was there in all its majesty. For the same reason he could not impersonate the *ideal* of *Macbeth*, but who could conceive that character with greater truth? His *Hamlet*, where the physical man is subordinate to the mental, left hardly any thing to be desired. There is no actor now living who could impart such life and intelligibility to the philosophy of the part; although, possibly, the multitude prefer the graces of Kemble, or the tact and sombre melodrame of Young. *Othello* needs no panegyric. It left competition at an immeasurable distance. It was one of those performances that, once in one age, stamp an indelible character upon the stage. It was a representation, perfect in all its parts, of the soaring progress of overwhelming passion in a generous and pliant nature. The play-goers who live after us must trust to their imagination for a notion of Kean's *Othello*; they will hardly meet its equal in their days. The *Sir Giles Overreach* was a towering exhibition of strength. The last scene, in which the whole interest of the piece is concentrated, invariably exhausted the physical powers of the actor. It would be as difficult to describe as it [illegible] conceive unwitnessed the force and fearful agony of that scene. The *Lear* always appeared to us perfect, although we cannot forget with what intense emotion we followed John Kemble through that wondrous development of gradual insanity produced by "unnatural" wrongs. In no point were the two great actors more different than in the curse. Kemble made you feel the solemn dignity of the father's malediction; your breath was suspended by wonder and reverence; the King and the father imposed an awe upon your feelings, and you trembled under its influence. But with Kean the curse, was crushing anathema. Horror prevailed over fear. Your blood ran cold—you shrunk away from the glare of his eye—you unconsciously invoked his mercy. Your pity for the injured old man was transferred to the objects of that blasting sentence; you felt that the demon of the human heart had been roused from its sleep, and you cowered beneath its almost supernatural denunciation. Of that character upon which Kean's common popularity mainly rested, we have nothing to say. The *King Richard* seemed to us an elevated melodrame, in which nature was sacrificed to scenic and ingenious clap-trap. Little Burke's *Richard* afforded more entertainment, for it was a more curious exhibition of mere skill and consummate trick. Did we intend to make a valedictory catalogue of Kean's excellencies, we have much to add of *Shylock, Brutus*, and the rest. But the season for criticism is over. Everybody now acknowledges the supremacy of the actor, and it is needless to re-assure the public of the grounds on which its judgment is formed.

On Monday night Kean took his farewell of England, at the Italian Opera House. The performance consisted of selections from his favourite characters. The audience was such a one as probably was never congregated within the walls of that huge theatre before, and the enthusiasm of the scene has hardly any paralled in the history of the British stage. The reasons assigned by the tragedian for fixing upon America as the last arena of professional exertions—if reasons they can be called— very unsatisfactory; nor do w[illegible] that they will possess a p[illegible] in our minds. If his por[illegible] been clouded by interv[illegible] and mob oppression, [illegible] away; there wa[illegible]

his manifeste[illegible] the affectations [illegible] some chance that [illegible] theatrical lif[illegible] the death-b[illegible] who would [illegible] favours to a[illegible] he will sick[illegible] a most disag[illegible] of imitating t[illegible] first burst of[illegible] Kean that he [illegible] home, where, [illegible] it may, there is ye[illegible] left. If he be out of sorts[illegible] men for their whims, how w[illegible] ribald vagaries of the Americ[illegible]

The following are the words [illegible] on taking leave. They are some[illegible] jectional and disjointed; but the [illegible] gather from them that he felt too[illegible] speak deliberately.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—You may ea[illegible] the susceptibility of my feelings at t[illegible] crisis of my history. (*Cheers.*) I a[illegible] to part from my native country—from[illegible] adore, to go to a foreign land, where, thou[illegible] received much kindness, the recollection of[illegible] ness, can never efface from my memory w[illegible] to you. (*Cheers.*) I thank you for this[illegible] of generous feeling. I am too much over[illegible] the exertions which I have made to personate[illegible] ferent characters in which you have seen [illegible] evening—characters which I never before ac[illegible] the same night, and which probably I neve[illegible] again—to thank you as I could wish. (*Cheers.*) [illegible] was the only course afforded me to show my [illegible] sense of the many marks of generous fee[illegible] you have bestowed on me. (*Cheers.*) [illegible] Gentlemen, I will not advert to past ci[illegible] nor will I indulge in anticipations of the [illegible] permit me to trust and hope, that the publ[illegible] judgment will always be able to select a [illegible] son to fill the theatrical throne; for howeve[illegible] viduals may deem it to be a matter of [illegible] as compared with other things, I think [illegible] very great im portance to the intellectual [illegible] this country. (*Cheers*) I a[illegible] too m[illegible] to address you farther—and I [illegible]inly w[illegible] on points to which an actor [illegible] best [illegible] With all my heart I thank yo[illegible] so lo[illegible] the name of Englishman, or the feel in[illegible] man, I shall recollect your generous [illegible] me with gratitude and pleasure. Ladi[illegible] tlemen, with the most grateful thanks for [illegible] and for your former kindness, I wish y[illegible] last—farewell.—*Atlas, July* 25.

THE RISE, PROMOTION, AND [illegible] MENT OF SERGEANT STEI[illegible]

(From Gordon's Memoirs.)

"Wh[illegible]n I took possession of Banff[illegible] found my old friend Sergeant Steinson[illegible] ed into a retired captain on his full[illegible] living in a small house within a mile o[illegible] had previously heard something of his [illegible] for his father, a small farmer, had [illegible] many years back, 'that *Jock* was an [illegible] and in the *Wast Indies*.' I lost [illegible] ling on my former acquaintance, [illegible]e tim[illegible] some time domesticated *en garc*[illegible] who ha[illegible] pidated manse of Boyndie, wh[illegible]*on*, at t[illegible] into tolerable r[illegible]pair, and fitt[illegible]ich he l[illegible] fashion.

"I found the veter[illegible]d up (which he had [illegible]n sit ing in a sma[illegible] ing in[illegible] planted with honeysuckle[illegible] [illegible] the autumnal evening sun, and sm[illegible] his pipe. A pointer was lying at his feet, [illegible] a cat purring at his side. His costume [illegible] quite picturesque; an old regimental blue gre[illegible] coat had been cut into a rump jacket, and [illegible] scarlet waistcoat was evidently the remains [illegible] his uniform, for it retained the button; a [illegible] of ammunition trowsers, patched in vari[illegible] places, had also certainly done [illegible] parade, and his bald pate, cove[illegible] valry foraging cap, exhibited an [illegible] trait of a retired veteran: he might hav[illegible] Wilkie without altering a jot of his dres[illegible]

"As I approached, he rose from hi[illegible] arm-chair, and saluting me *a la* [illegible] stood as erect as the halberd he had fo[illegible] carried. I had no occasion to pronoun[illegible] name, for he instantly recognized me, [illegible] repeatedly seen me, it appeared, and [illegible] dially shook hands.

"I had been shooting, and being h[illegible] and thirsty, I begged to take a seat [illegible] and to quaff a jug of his 'sma' ale; [illegible] captain insisted on my stepping into [illegible] chamber, to which I was obliged to [illegible] The apartment, small, and low on the [illegible] fitted up altogether in the barrack [illegible] Over the chimney was a wretched pri[illegible] Duke of York, and facing it another [illegible] *school*, the effigies of General Wolf [illegible] were framed and glazed; but on the s[illegible] he had stuck up representations, in[illegible] cuts, of the storming of Bunker's Hill, [illegible] tle of Lexington, &c. &c., with a grand [illegible] view of the burning of the Spanish [illegible] by General Elliot. These ornamen[illegible] *blue* painted wall, and were bo[illegible] *scarlet* tape, the work of his own [illegible] each side of the chimney were *tro*[illegible] composed of a bayonet, and a hal[illegible] and regimental sword, sash, and g[illegible] pair of Highland pistols.

"When I praised the arrangemen[illegible] *barrack*, as he called it, he observed— my own doing, Major—You see I have got my *first* weapons, the *bayonet* and [illegible] *berd*; some who have got on like me [illegible] ranks, are ashamed of th[illegible] *proud* of having carr[illegible] applauded his [illegible]

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[illegible] whole
[illegible] by a long-winded
ommencing at Bunker's
his campaigns in Shet-

honor of serving his Ma-
lmost all capacities, from
a company, and have
King's *officher*. The old
father, you know, Major,)
ter the battle of Lexington,
I had the honour to carry
t our next affair, where I
leg, It was a business of
Yankee shot me from a tree ;—
way of fighting, Major, d— n
me for swearing, but I hate
or many a brave man did they
nd a bush. My wound soon
s again on my legs, when the
ne vacant, and I was appointed
. I was now rich, Major, with
I began to save a little in case
on being put on half-pay, for
ot last much longer, and we were
it.'

is further services and pro-
ny in a garrison battalion
uring we which finished as
At length he came to
being sent to Shetland

lajor,' added our hero,
ops in the island, and
tisfied with the country in
ad there been any *game*
ing but sea *fool*, Kitty-
es, gulls, scarts, and many
fishy, Major,—good prac-
the pot. I amused my-
and raised curly and lang
ps, under a south wall, and
ed gooseberries from some
friend at Leith. I pro-
er with straw, though
icle ; and the *third* year
were nipped by a frost in
season was more kindly, and
h to make a couple of pies
them to ripen. I kept a cow
ut found she cost too much,
g provender from the *con-*
lk of the *kye* fed on stock-fish,
r sea-weed, tastes strong of the
d oil-cake from Leith, and fed
stone (one hundred and sixty
declared to be the largest
e best beef that had been
many a year.
is a dullish sitivation,'
ciation was a curious
d cockneyism intermixed
,) ' for a stranger is " a
and if he brings a few
sed by all who can read,
ut an arrival from the
not be denied that the
land enliven us a little
u winter we are all darkness,
mmer hardly comes before it
ire we have a *double* allowance
is time, for it only goes down
and is not so hot as in *Ja-*

idence of three years in this set-
any people would have thought
but I never was a growler)
e of the place, and to find
imate did not agree well with
which I suppose I had con-
out in the swamps in America ;
I was yet gay and swack,
oldish (sixty-seven last yule,
d a great desire to retire from
to *sattle* in my native country
s *hardish* work.
assistance of a friend, the
stoms, I drew up a memo-
service to King George,
to his son the *Dook* of
-Gaards, and transmitted
ndent at Leith, a grocer,
her in the same line at
ay ye may have been in
ut take off your heel-*toop*,
the bowlie ;—lassie, mair
haddock. So, as I was
s was I, Major ? --noo, I
y memorial sent by a preevate
kiver, wha doobtless lost
rd it to the Horse-*Gaards*,
than eight months without
thinks I, there must be
' the waurld says that if
nt a faavour, he aye
Sae I mentioned my
n of a vassal bound
to be the bearer of
dvising me to desire
rward it by the post
e any other letter.
ke a glass to your
her at the kirk
t do you think
ex-

seal, of *reed waax*, and the royal arms on't. To tell ye the truth, Major, I was more feart to braak the waax, nor to storm a redoubt ; for I kent weel that my *fortun depanded* on the *contaunts*; sae I got a sheers, and clipp'd the bonny airms off clean. Ye shall see the kindness of his Royal Heeness ; but late's first take off our heel-*toops*,' and getting with some difficulty on his legs, he produced from a bureau the identical manuscript locked in a box.—'Noo, Major—(hiccup!)--read that, for I hae nae got my spectacles ; seeing's believing.' It was a highly flattering testimonial of the old soldier's service; in consideration of which his Royal Highness had been graciously pleased to permit Captain Steinson, of the 8th gar. battalion, to retire on the full pay of *ten shillings* and *sixpence* per day, to take place from the 24th day of April next, 1801, together with the further allowance of twenty pounds in lieu of the expenses of his passage from the island to Leith per packet. After the perusal of this precious document, a fresh *bowly* made its appearance, accompanied by a couple of ale glasses. 'I aye drink the Dook's health,' said he, 'out of these *bickers* and on my legs,'—but in this last attempt he could not preserve his equilibrium, and down he tumbled on the floor, bringing with him the table! I fortunately saved the bowl and my glass, which I had ready charged. The damage was not great, and with the assistance of the housekeeper, a strong country wench, the captain was replaced in his chair; and when he found that his favorate china bowl was saved, as well as part of its contents, the health was drank in a fresh glass of the same calibre. 'Will ye be kind enough, Major,' rejoined the captain, when he was fairly seated and *rubbed* down, 'to read oot the *Dook's* letter, for I have na look in at it for six months, the mair's my shame.'

"I read with a sonorous voice, and all the solemnity which the document required, the compliments of his Royal Highness (taking a glance occasionally at the old fellow's face), and saw the tear of joy and gratitude streaming over his cheeks! He was *greeting four* into the bargain, and had quite relapsed into the original sin of his native idiom ; so when I had finished, he wiped his eye, and replenishing his glass said, 'we maun drink to auld King George, Major, God bless him--I daunt merit his royal bounty, for I am too auld to take the field again, but let me see the lang-nibbed French vagabounds shaw themselves on our shores, and I'll shaw them I can yet handle brown Bess, and gi' them a *skelter*, auld as I am.'

"After complimenting my host on the good fortune which he so well merited, and had earned so hard, I got up to move off, but to this he would by no means consent. 'I never pairt so soon wi' a freend,' said he, 'and so auld a one as you, Major, wha has done me the honor to call in a freendly way—We maun just hae an *eek*; the stirrup-cup, as they say in the heelands.' There was no resisting this invitation, and I got permission to make the mixture, which I took care to amalgamate copiously with water, and had the *denouement* of his tale. Though it was not very comprehensible, his *patois* being more than usually obscure, from the potations he had swallowed, I made out, however, that he had gathered together, by his economies at Shetland, and by his earlier savings, about 1200*l*. and being fond of shooting, he had settled near his old home (where game was abundant), and hired the minister's condemned manse already mentioned, in which he was living ; and when he had finished the necessary repairs, purchased his pointers, and made himself comfortable, he received a communication from Lord Findlater's factor, 'that he could not be permitted to sport in future over his lordship's manors in the *Boyne*,' which comprehended all the farms within reach of the poor captain, so that he was completely *hors de combat* This was the more irksome, being quite unexpected, as he had become the Earl's tenant, expressly on condition that he was to have permission to shoot *partout*, and now he found that this compact was infringed on by the insidious manœuvres of the Earl of——who had persuaded the noble lord to withdraw leave from every one to shoot within a certain number of miles of——house, under pretence that the pheasants bred in his park having strayed to Lord Findlater's manors, had become the prey of all persons sporting thereon.

"It was in vain that Captain Steinson remonstrated, 'declaring, on his *parole d' honneur*, that he never fired at a pheasant, that he protected the game in his own neighbourhood by keeping off poachers, and feeding partridges, &c.' The *fiat* had gone forth, and the old soldier, who had no resource but shooting to give him exercise, could now only walk out with his dogs to give them an airing. I can hardly conceive anything more galling to an isolated old soldier, who had served his country honourably for half a century, than such an order, subjecting him to the caprice of a selfish and obstinate peer, whom providence had permitted to exist too long for the comfort of his neighbours and his heirs.

"I remained but a short time at Banff Castle, after Steinson had settled near it. He lived but a few years after my departure, and I have no doubt but his days were shortened by chagrin and want of exercise ; for having no means of amusing himself at home, he visited the neighbouring farmers, and dipped too deep in the mountain dew."—*Spectator, July* 31.

THE ELECTIONS.

So far as the issue of the elections [illegible] day enables us to [illegible] avour of the liberal in politics. It was said that government intended to make strenuous exertions for securing the return of members in its own interest, but it must be freely conceded on all hands that those exertions were not very apparent, and did not, except, perhaps, in two or three solitary cases, materially interrupt the exercise of the elective franchise. Even the borough system has given way, although slightly, before the advance of public opinion ; and in two counties—York and Middlesex—the freeholders have proved that their respect for principles is superior to their regard for families, by proffering their support to Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Hume, the latter of whom has been already returned without opposition. Wherever local influence could be resisted with effect, the popular voice has been triumphant, the whole of those scenes where the sentiments of candidates were rigorously tested, and pledges of their political opinions demanded, we cannot, in any single instance, discover that the approval or condemnation of the Duke of Wellington's cabinet, produced an interrogatory in the catechism of the Hustings. The tests were all in reference to measures either by-gone, or to come, or, more generally, to great principles of freedom and economy. We candidly admit we were unprepared for this neutrality, or indifference on the part of the people. No concert or system of suppression could have effected it; nor can it be doubted, even by those whose zeal or prejudice would desire to have it otherwise, that it represents truly the condition of the public mind in reference to the present administration. The attempts that were made to render the Duke unpopular, were sustained with ability, and not without some show of justice. He was wounded through the imbecility of his colleagues ; he was charged with ambitious designs ; and repeatedly taunted with his own declaration of incapacity, which it was asserted his measures had amply borne out. It was very generally anticipated that his government could not maintain itself, and the elections were looked to as a crisis when the opinions of the country would be unanimously and energetically expressed. Yet no avowals of opposition were required, no judgment was passed on the premier or his associates, and a new Parliament will be organized with hardly a shadow of instruction from its constituents on the most important subject that it was believed would occupy their attention. The only conclusion we can draw from this unexpected result is, that the Duke, if he have not won the favour of the public, has not, at all events, fallen into disrepute; and that it is likely there is a tacit reliance upon his character, not sufficiently strong to vent itself in expression, but sufficiently decided to protect him against a refluence of sentiment. The verdict of the people is final. In a country like this, that assumes its superiority on the grounds of its constitutional freedom, it is in vain to urge an argument against the declared feelings or the silent acquiescence of the mass; and we are bound to put aside all our doubts where the evidence is so clear and convincing. The Duke of Wellington, then, and the cabinet, are not unpopular. They have been tried by an appeal to the country, and the issue, without collusion or interference, open or concealed, is in their favour. Mr. Goulburn is pronounced by the voiceless votes of the multitude to be an unexceptionable Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the military ministers are allowed unquestioned to pass muster. One fact, however, is proved by this implied approbation—that the throwing open of the constitution to the Catholics and Dissenters, was not so obnoxious to the multitude as even the friends of toleration apprehended. The discovery of that fact may make some compensation to the discontented Whig; but we turn round in vain to every point of the compass for a source of consolation for the Ultra-Tories.—*Atlas, August* 8.

EVIDENCE ON THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, &c.

SIR RALPH RICE,
(Continued.)

Can you state the average duration, or nearly the average duration, of suits in the court during the time you resided in it ?

I think it would be impossible to draw any average of the duration of suits ; they were generally, and almost always, settled almost every term, which is four times a year.

So that no great arrear existed ?

There was never any arrear, unless it arose from the parties not being prepared to go on ; never from want of time.

Can you state the sort of expence attending suits in the court ?

The fees of the court established ; there are now in print, and were, I believe, reckoned generally small, but I think quite equal to the nature of the suits out of which they originated.

Does it occur to you that any amelioration could be effected, either in the constitution of the court, or the system of law which the court is directed to administer ?

I think it would be very difficult ; there must necessarily be in that jurisdiction a considerable degree left to the discretion of the person who is to administer the laws.

Have you any personal knowledge of Sincapore ?

I was there at its original establishment, and very shortly before I left for England ; but probably, not being there officially, I am not able to speak upon it.

At what period were you Recorder of Prince [illegible]

I went in 1817, and left it in 1824.

What is the date of the Charter ?

I think it was in 1807. Sir Edmund Stanley was the first recorder : my immediate predecessor was Sir George Cooper. The government was established in 1805 as a presidency. They found they had no jurisdiction ; they were inundated with felons ; and they were obliged to get a court established, after very great difficulties attending the previous state.

What was the amount of the native population of the island previously ?

Very small. I understand there were not more than three or four persons on the island in 1780. When Mr. Light first established it there were very few ; I have always understood that there was a very small population at that period. It was attached to the Quedah territory.

Is the Chinese a resident or a fluctuating population ?

To reside in general for a great many years, but some of them come and return : they go backwards and forwards. Their inclination is always to return to their own country. They generally send their children, when they can afford it, to be educated there.

Is Prince of Wales' Island now considered as a place of transportation ?

It is for the felons from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay ; both from the King's courts and Circuit courts.

What is the number of transports generally ?

I think their numbers were generally from 1,500 to 2000.

What proportion did they bear to the rest of the population ?

The population fluctuated from fifty to sixty thousand during the time I was there.

Do you conceive the use of that settlement, as a place of transportation, is an impediment to its improvement in other respects as a place of commerce ?

No, I do not indeed ; I think when they are under good management, as they generally are, they were beneficial to the island.

In what were they employed ?

In the making of roads ; in the assisting making public buildings, and those of the best character were allotted out as the under servants of different establishments, for which certain sums of money were paid to the Company.

Has the number of them increased ?

I think while I was there, from the returns made to me, it was generally kept about the same ; from 1,500 to 2,000. Application was made to the Government, in my time, to allow a certain number of convicts to be attached to the establishment. They used to be in the first instance without payment made to Government. I had ten. There was some which were paid for, and some which were not, latterly.

Has the Governor there any power permitting them to return on good behaviour. They of course might and did return when the period of their transportation expired ?

No, I believe none ; and I am not aware that there was any communication ever took place between the Governments with regard to any returns.

Do you think it desirable there should exist such a power on the part of the supreme authority of the island ?

I cannot anticipate any objection to it ; but it would require a knowledge from whence they came, and how they were connected with the decoits, and what sort of persons they were ; for though they might behave very well at Penang, they might be decoits, or might have been connected with the polygars, and might return to their old habits if they returned to their own country. The polygars were sent back while I was there, having been there a considerable number of years. They were political offenders.

You stated, that you were bound to administer the law to the different classes of the population according to the principles of their own laws ; did that apply to all the fluctuating part of the population, the Chinese and others living there ?

Yes, it did. When ever I found two Chinese differred, and wished to have any thing decided according to their own law, and I could not learn it from my previous practice, I called in the heads of their own tribes to assist me in endeavouring to get at it ; with regard to their burials, their marriages, the education of their children when they were orphans of the court, and a great variety of things.

What is the prevailing religion among the Malays in Prince of Wales' Island.

The Malays are all Mohamedans, as far as we know their religion. It is difficult in some of the eastern islands to say what their religion is ; what the Batta people are, for instance, in Sumatra ; but we have reason to believe that all the Malays are Mahomedans.

Do the Governor and Members of Council take their seats in the Recorder's court on ordinary occasions ?

They do not ; they come in very little, except on the first day of the sessions. Sometimes one of them would attend during the sessions, and was of great assistance to the Recorder, particularly in regard to some of the custo[illegible] which had prevailed before.

The Members of Council preside in different parts of the settlement ?

They do now ; but during the time I was there Malacca and Sincapore were not attached to Prince of Wales' Island. Since that there has been an alteration made ; Malacca a[illegible] Sincapore have been annexed to the governm[illegible] and the jurisdiction of the court, I believe [illegible] by a new patent co-extensive.

Does the Recorder now go at stat[illegible] to Sincapore to administer justice ?

I believe he does ; but at p[illegible] not got into full practice u[illegible] there has been some alte[illegible]

Had you the jurisdic[illegible]

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No. An application had been made for the Admiralty jurisdiction, and was about to be granted, and I believe it is in the present patent; but during my time we had no Admiralty jurisdiction.

Were there no cases of piracy?

Yes, a great many; and it was very much wanted there.

How were those cases disposed of?

The cases subject to the Admiralty jurisdiction were sent up to Calcutta, the court not having the power to interfere in any way.

Did you observe, among the various classes of persons who made up the population of Prince of Wales' Island, a peculiar degree of partiality for their own laws and usages?

When it suited the interests of the party, always; but when they had no interest, I think they were very easily managed according to our views of right and wrong.

Did you observe, on the part of any of those classes of persons, a more remarkable adherence to their particular laws and usages than any other?

No, I cannot say that I did.

You do not consider, in that respect, the Hindoos as distinguished from the other inhabitants?

There were so few Hindoos, except the military, of any rank or consequence, that probably this case would not have arisen. They were principally convicts or sepoys, or persons who had originated from those persons, where their prejudices were not equal to those supposed to exist to a certain extent on the contingent of India.

Have you reason to think that the Chinese accommodate themselves easily to a change of circumstances?

I think upon all mercantile questions particularly so. Indeed I do not know that their mercantile views are very different from ours; they are admirable merchants, most excellent in every respect, so far as I was enabled to judge of merchandize, both as to accuracy of account and minuteness in their speculations.

Had you any inferior jurisdictions at Penang?

We had what in this country would be called a Court of Requests, where a person appointed by the government tried causes under a certain number of dollars, from which there was an appeal to what was commonly called the Recorder's court, the court of judicature.

With that exception, the Recorder's court was the only court of judicature in the settlement?

Yes.

Where there many of those Courts of Requests?

No; only one. I believe there has been one established since I left, on the opposite coast. It was wanted, but it was not enforced before I went. It was agitated about that time; whether it was commenced just before or just after I cannot say.

In cases of suits between persons following different laws was, there any rule according to which law it should be decided?

I never was driven to that druing the whole time I was there; but I should have adopted, unless I was otherwise bound by the charter, the rule which prevailed in India; to let the law of the defendant prevail. Where there were questions or squabbles among the parties, it was generally among parties of the same caste. It was on their own customs, as far as we could obtain a knowledge of them, that the cases must be decided.

Did you remove immediately from the Recordership of Prince of Wales'Island to the Supreme court?

I did, in 1824.

Will you state what was the constitution of the court of Bombay while you were a member?

Sir Edward West was Chief Justice. I was the senior Puisne Judge, and Sir Charles Chambers was the second, by the charter which then formed the new court.

Of what other officers was the court composed?

There were no officers of the court except the Registrar and persons of that description.

What were the practitioners?

The Advocate-general and eight Barristers, and I think eight or ten Attornies.

The Barristers, of course, were Europeans?

They were.

What were the Attornies?

The Attornies were also Europeans, I believe, without exception: indeed I am sure there were no others when I was there.

Were there not native agents employed by the Attornies in carrying on the suits?

There were, as interpreters, and assisting them in the office; but I am not aware that there was any which the court recognized.

Was it to the same extent that you may have understood that the custom of employing native assistants to Attornies existed at Bombay as at Calcutta?

I never knew that there were any recognized by the court. That there are natives who are attached to the office, who mix more with the natives, or bring clients to the Attorney's office, I believe to be the case, perhaps in Madras as well as Calcutta; but there are no persons recognized by the court at all, and therefore it is a matter more of report than of knowledge. Many gentlemen who came out as attornies to ...bay or Calcutta are totally unacquainted ... the language; they have native assistants ... offices, and they, in proportion to their ... mixing among the natives, bring ... offices. I speak as to this more ... from actual knowledge.

... jurisdiction of the court at ... itself, to the island of Bombay; it extended also to all the Europeans in the other parts of the presidency or the government.

Did you administer both the criminal and the civil law?

Yes; and there was also an Admiralty jurisdiction; but the Admiralty jurisdiction was exercised by the Chief Justice.

Was the criminal law administered as the criminal law of England?

Exactly, according to form and substance. I should say according to the law of England when the first charter was originally granted to Calcutta, and not the law of England as it has been since varied and modified by subsequent Acts of Parliament. Such Acts do not extend to India, unless India be specifically mentioned

You do not consider, then, that any alteration whatever in the law of England at home can affect the administration of the law in India unless specially provided?

No; that has been so considered.

With respect to the civil law, on what principle was that administered?

The same as the English law; but no alterations have taken place which have taken place in the civil law in this country, unless as altered by Act of Parliament, or by Rules and Regulations which they have the power of making in that country, subject to their approval in this.

Is the civil law applied to the interests of the natives, without any exception as to the law of succession and contract?

By the charter, the natives of Bombay, the Mohamedans and Hindoos, are entitled to have all their questions of civil right tried by their respective laws. With regard to the Portuguese who are there, they have the law administered, where it differs, according to civil law, which is commonly called the civil law which existed under the Portuguese government; but I never knew a case to occur in my time as to the Portuguese.

When you state that the court administer the civil law of England, you mean in the cases of English European subjects only?

Quite so in that respect, according to the words of the charter. There has been a great difficulty with regard to the Parsees, who are a very opulent body of men there; but they having adopted, generally speaking, the laws of the Hindoos, they have been regulated, where there has been no custom to the contrary, by the laws of the Hindoos, and not by those of the Mahommedans.

Next to the English law, the Hindoo law is the one you were most frequently called upon to administer at Bombay?

I think it has been by custom more than by the strict Hindoo law.

Has the court at Bombay regular officers for the purpose of making itself acquainted with the principles of the native law when it is called upon to administerit, or does the court use its own discretion in collecting it?

They use their own discretion in collecting it. When they think they have not a sufficient knowledge of it of themselves, they call in the assistance of persons whom they think competent to give their opinions upon it, Moolvies and other people.

In what language are the proceedings of the court carried on?

In English, with the assistance of interpreters with regard to evidence.

Are there any other courts in Bombay besides the Supreme court?

Not in the presidency of Bombay; in the government, of course, there were a great many.

Is the Supreme court a court of appeal from any other court?

No. There is a similar court of requests at Bombay to that I mentioned at Penang, established by the Governor, and the Rules and Regulations by the acquiescence and approbation of the Supreme court, passed by the government in Council, and from which there is no appeal to the Supreme court that I am aware of; I think I must have known of it if there had been.

Is the trial by jury had recourse to at Bombay?

Yes, in criminal cases, but not in civil cases.

In criminal cases, where natives are concerned as much as Europeans?

Yes. Perhaps I should say that there has been lately a Rule and Regulation (I do not know whether it has been approved by his Majesty in Council yet), to allow the Magistrate to punish natives for small offences, without the intervention of a jury. That was passed by the Governor, with the approbation of the majority of the court.

Are natives admitted to serve on juries in such cases?

When I left Bombay the Act of this country had arrived, but not been put into execution; except with reference to a Portuguese gentleman, Sir Roger de Faria, who was a Christian, who had sat once on the grand jury.

From your observation of the natives generally, are you of opinion they would be usefully employed in serving on juries?

I think that the answer to that is a subject of very considerable difficulty, and one of very great doubt.

You have formed no decided opinion of your own upon the subject?

I think it is attended with great difficulty. Where there is no heat, and no interference with their peculiar habits, I think they would assist the Judge in the administration of justice, in collecting the evidence.

Is there any particular description of natives whom you think more qualified for the exercise of those civil offices than others?

I think the Parsees would be more fit than any other. I think they are more free from what would be commonly called, perhaps, prejudices.

Do you attribute that to the particular circumstances of their religious faith, or to that of their being the most opulent of the inhabitants?

Principally, I think, from their being the most enterprizing, and the most intelligent. With respect to the faith of the Parsees, it is very difficult for any one to know really what their faith is; and I have taken considerable pains on the subject.

Have you observed the Parsees to be superior in general morality to the rest of the native population?

With regard to the morality of the natives, Europeans mix so little with them, it is a very difficult thing to say.

As far as fell under your observation in the administration of criminal offences?

I really cannot say; but I have every reason to think when I was at Bombay, there were as many perjuries committed by them, and as many pretences that other persons were committing perjuries against them, as by any other class.

Where you ever at Ceylon?

Yes, I have been.

Had the trial by jury been introduced at the time you were there?

Yes. I was there only on a visit, not officially; but I have had great communication with the Judges there.

Had you an opportunity while at Ceylon of observing or hearing the effect of the introduction of the trial by jury now?

I know that Sir Richard Ottley, who was one of the Judges while I was there, had a very high opinion of the juries at that time, which was in 1822 I think.

How long had they been at that time introduced?

I think not a very long time. Sir Alexander Johnston had introduced them, and he had gone home. But I was there only a week, so that any information I can give must be very loose.

Are you aware of any circumstances in the population of Ceylon more favourable to the practice of the trial by Jury there than at Bombay, or in other parts of India?

No? I am not at all sufficiently acquainted with the population at Ceylon; I am not aware of any.

Have you visited other parts of India?

Yes; I have been in almost every part of India; I have been up to Delhi, to Hydrabad, Seringapatam, and Trichinopoly, and at Canton, but only as a traveller, or a visitor.

Have you had any occasion to observe the degree of confidence which the natives in those parts of India you have visited place in the administration of the law?

I do not feel competent to answer that question: I have not sufficient knowledge of the language; and even if I had, in travelling through a country it was almost impossible to gain sufficient information to enable me to answer the question.

Do you conceive that, upon the whole, the administration of the law in the English form is more conducive to the interests of the country than it would be if the proceedings were attempted to be carried on in any other language?

I think in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, where English is so much spoken, it would be a great pity to alter it, to introduce the Persian into either of the presidencies, and attended with no use at all, because by the interpretation we have the evidence from the natives in their own language, with the interpretation in English. Whether the Persian might be got rid of in the Mofussil courts, still retaining the evidence in the native languages of that mixed and extraordinary population, would be a question, perhaps, beyond my information.

Are you acquainted with the Persian yourself?

No, I am not.

Can you state the average duration of suits in the court at Bombay?

They were cleared off every terms; we never had any arrear; we hardly could have, unless they were arrears arising from the absence of witnesses, or the absence of parties, or circumstances which occur in this country.

Can you state the expence attending suits in Bombay?

It would be very difficult; it depended entirely on the nature of the suit.

Does any material improvement occur to you as practicable in the constitution of the court at Bombay, as it now stands?

I think there are many things to be looked forward to that might be beneficial.

Will you describe generally what, in your opinion, they are?

I think every thing should be done to prevent any collision between the courts within the presidency and the Company's courts without the presidency and within the government, where it is possible to be anticipated. The consequences of collisions I consider as exceedingly injurious to the population, both European and native.

What is the nature of the court by which the law is administered within the government, but without the limits of the presidency?

I believe they are the same with regard to personal questions. Without the presidency, the Mohamedan law prevails almost all over India as to criminal cases; but I have understood that in the Mahratta countries the Mahomedan criminal law does not prevail, but, as far as they can ascertain it, the Hindoo criminal law. The Government make rules and regulations altering the Hindoo and Mohamedan law without the presidency.

Those courts are appointed by the Company in the same way with the courts in the other set... ...nts?

Exa... Is t... std oo... I k... under... they c... Has... think, ... guage, ... the Hi... I ha... are kep... fore it c... them a dead ...

Are you of opinion ... advantage to substitute t... Persian language in such c...

No; I do not think it w... advantage or a disadvantage. ... very little difference if our ... country were now in Latin. ... better opinion that it would ... difference; they would be inte...

(*To be continued*

MISCELLANE...

Peyronnet, in the prison of T... more acutely than in any other pla... of remorse, if such a man is capab... for it is precisely in that prison th... the young and brave Sirejean, ... and at Tours that he was shot, in ... of the decision of the court-martial ... he was tried, for having been once in ... takings of the *Ecote de Cavalerie* ... in 1821-1822—undertakings which ... Berton and many more to the s... which had no other aim but ... what the valiant Parisians ha... gloriously achieved, in th... and unprepared-for stru... ny. We know that his au... respected lady, went herse... net (than Ministre des G... to implore the King. All ... net received her prayers a... gentleman who recognized ... The King replied, in his ... "*C'est inpossible. Peyronne... ronnet ne veut pas!*" (It is ... ronnet will not.) And to end ... of War had ordered General ... nor of Tours, to take care that ... should find among the prisone... be shot, to give an example to ... jean suffered.

IRISH POLLING.—E... staggering' preceded by his ... Landlord (to Sheriff's Deputy ... poll this man, Michael Moss." ... lence in the Court! (He opens ... chael Moss." Moss (*hiccuppi... my name—Patty Micky Moss ... lue 50*l.—house and lands ... Margaret's—date of laise, 9th ... thur Moss, stand up, Sir if you ... Moss stands up as well as he i... ty—"For whom do you vote, ... Moss—"For Lord Brabaz... Colonel White." Deputy—"... and don't go away." Moss—... I am no runaway." Deput... objection to Mr. Moss's vot... "I will send up an objecti... Mr. Hamilton, that he dthr... Another Attorney—"Ord... of punch." Deputy—"M... away." Exit Mr. Moss.—... the bravery of open votin...

A SINGER'S APPREN... having conceived a friendship fo... *trato* his pupil, asked him if he ... pursue, indefatigably, a course w... point out, however tiresome it ... Upon receiving an answer in the ... noted upon a page of ruled pape... and chromatic scales, ascending a... with leaps of a third, fourth, &c., ... intervals promptly—with shakes ... *giature*, and various passages ... This leaf employed master and pu... the following year was bestowe... third, there was no talk of che... pupil began to murmur, but was... promise. A fourth year elapse... and every day came the eternal ... sixth it was not done with, but ... culation, pronunciation, and dec... added to the practice; at the en... however, the scholar, who still ... was but at the elements, was ... when his master exclaimed, "C... hast nothing more to learn; ... singer of Italy, and of the ... rue—this singer was Caffare... *tusic made Easy.*

To the Editor of the ...
Woodburn Cottag...

SIR,—As one of your s... feel obliged by your inserting i... per the subjoined few lin... fo... on Wednesday last. It sh... s... ry current of the tide, and a... ty... to see them can do so by calli...
sincerely,

WM...

Found, on the shor... near Carrickfergus, on... common black bottle, h... taining a scrap of pa... lines—

"Bombay, 30...
"Mat...
"Any...

Bo... Print...